

The Wheeling Intelligencer

VOLUME XLV--NUMBER 103.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE

In Case the Cuban Resolution Passes Congress.

WON'T YIELD WITHOUT A FIGHT

And Can Send 500,000 Additional Troops to Cuba.

WEYLER ORDERED TO CRUSH OUT

The Insurrection Before the United States Has a Chance to Interpose—Spanish Minister at Washington Telegrams to Madrid that Secretary Olney Assured Him There would be No Interference. Spanish Republicans Deprecate War Talk—Official at Madrid Interviewed.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MADRID, Dec. 20.—The explicit announcement is made that Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, has telegraphed to his government here that he had a conference with Mr. Olney, the secretary of state, in the course of which the latter assured him that Spain might rest tranquil until March, at least, since, despite the attitude of Congress, President Cleveland would not recognize the independence of Cuba.

A representative of the Associated Press sought to secure an expression from the war office on the relations with the United States, as influenced by the action of the senate foreign relations committee on the Cameron resolution. General Martorel de Azcaraga, the minister of war, was suffering from an indisposition, and was not able to be interviewed. But a number of high officials of the war office, consented to supplement the expression secured yesterday from the foreign office.

These officials stated to the representative of the Associated Press that Captain General Weyler in Cuba has received instructions to hurry up his campaign by the delivery of a bold stroke against the insurgents in order to prevent the Cubans from rallying from the disaster of Martorel's death and in order to deprive the Americans of any pretext for a demand for Cuban independence.

It was added that Spain was quite able to meet the situation and can promptly mobilize as many as 500,000 fresh troops in addition to those now engaged in Cuba and the Philippines. The officials of the war department explained that large orders have been placed abroad for arms and ammunition and Spain's rifle and munition factories are working day and night to provide against any possible external complications that may arise in Cuba or the Philippines.

"The war office," said one of the high officials in that department to-day, "will not provoke, nor will it flinch from any contest upon which depends the national honor. The army can rely upon absolute support, with patriotic enthusiasm and with the entire resources of the country. We can land a million more soldiers in Cuba within three months. We believe that the principal inhabitants of Cuba would unconditionally support Spain against the Americans."

Only As Victors.

War officials also assert that Captain General Weyler's army will not be allowed to return to the Spanish peninsula except as victors. It is claimed that General Azcaraga, minister of war, is considered the ablest, though quietest, organizer of modern times and that he is perfectly able to carry out the war office statement that if circumstances compel them to do so, they are prepared to meet any complications with the United States.

Senor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Spanish republican, was asked to supply to the Associated Press an expression of his opinion on the relations between Spain and the United States. In reply Senor Castelar gave the following signed statement:

"Inspired by high patriotism, joined with a great appreciation of the American people, I believe that the sense of justice and the material interests of the majority of the people of the United States will prevent war with Spain, through whose instrumentality the new world was discovered, by which Americans have been most highly benefited. In the course of an interview Senor Castelar said further that he was actuated as a bond of union between the Liberals and Conservatives in order to secure the agreement of all parties in Spain to ward off or repel any outrage upon the national honor. He had secured a good understanding, he said, between Senor Castelar, the president of the republic, and Senor Sagasta, ex-premier of the Liberal government, thus strengthening the hands of the government to carry out the necessary measures to satisfy the reasonable demands of outsiders and affording content to the colonies, while always defending the national honor.

Senor Castelar considered that if she were pushed to desperation, Spain could inflict serious damage upon the United States in case of war. She cannot refuse it while right and honor are on her side. Nor would Spain be alone. Grave international complications would ensue."

Senor Castelar pointed out that he considered the national war at the present day a disgrace to modern civilization. Such a war, he thought, would be more logical for the United States than for any other nation. He regarded the United States as the model for all other nations in avoiding war and seeking the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

A dispatch received here from Havana says that the rebels in Santa Clara province have been scattered into small groups and have thus been made powerless to resist the activity of the Spanish cavalry. The Spanish government is informed that the Dutch government has given orders to its colonists to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition of war for the rebels in the Philippine Islands.

Canovas' Last Word.

According to interviews published in the Madrid newspapers Canovas is represented as saying that everything is ready to apply reform in the Spanish West India, but that all will depend upon the course of the campaign in Cuba. The reforms, he says, will be applied to Porto Rico, but nothing has been decided upon the subject, pending the receipt of further dispatches from Captain General Weyler.

"While I am premier," said Senor Canovas, "Spain will not provoke a conflict with the United States, but I will not attack on the sovereignty of Spain. I say this calmly, but I am resolved to abide by it. That is my last word."

Spanish Naval Preparations.

Admiral Jose Maria Borner, the minister of marine, in response to a request from a representative of the Associated Press, consented to express his views regarding the existing relations between Spain and the United States. "I consider a rupture between Spain and the United States impossible," said Admiral Borner, "but with a view

of averting any chance of a conflict, the Spanish men-of-war in Cuban waters have received strict instructions to avoid any friction in order to be prepared for any emergency. I have ordered the vessels building abroad and at home for the government to be completed rapidly for service. The marine infantry will be strongly organized, and all the seamen in the maritime districts will be enrolled. Should a war unfortunately arise, the mercantile marine would be fitted out and numerous privateers manned by picked crews, which would be capable of inflicting great damage upon American shipping on the high seas and on unfortified American ports."

Admiral Beranger expressed his belief that the Spanish navy, in the daring of crews and the strength of the Spanish, was a match for the American. He expressed the hope, however, that Spain would only require her navy to defend her colonial possessions from insurgent criminals without any international conflict.

NOT PROBABLE

That the Cuban Resolution will Pass at Once—A Point that Creates Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—There is very little probability that there will be any change in the programme of Congress for an adjournment for the holidays on the 22nd inst., because of the Cameron Cuba resolution, which will be reported to the senate tomorrow morning. The rules of the senate provide that in case of a single objection to the consideration of a bill or resolution, reported it shall go over till the next day. Consequently if an attempt were made to have the resolution considered tomorrow this objection would be forthcoming.

A great many senators have made their preparations to leave the city for the holidays, and it is thought unlikely that a quorum can be mustered on Tuesday, by which time business can be transacted and this point would be raised if the Cameron resolution was brought forward. The statement made by Mr. Olney yesterday is still a subject of earnest discussion. On some hands his position is fully sustained, on others it is admitted that perhaps from purely technical statement of law the secretary's position is correct, but that certainly he violates the principle of the constitution. Those who make this contention reverse the circumstances. Supposing, they say, that the President declared that he intended to recognize a republic and that Congress should pass a resolution declaring it their duty that no such action should be taken, would it be possible for the President in face of the position of both senate and house to use the executive prerogative and recognize a republic?

This constitutional point has for the time being supplanted in interest the resolution itself and it is known that when the resolution is brought forward for discussion that a debate of considerable interest and length will ensue on this subject.

The position of Mr. Olney, setting forth that of the administration, will undoubtedly have its effect in some quarters of the senate and it is said to-morrow that sufficient opposition can be mustered to defeat the resolution.

WHAT SHERMAN SAYS.

Congress May Pass a Cuban Resolution, and It Becomes a Law the President is Bound to Respect It.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The Commercial-Tribune wired Senator Sherman for his views on the power of Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba, and to-night received this answer by wire:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—There is no foundation for the statement that Congress may not, if it will, recognize the independence of a new nation, nor do I think Mr. Olney contends it, but he thinks the matter ought to come from the President.

"If, however, Congress should pass a resolution and the President should veto it, it can be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house and would become a law which the President must respect and obey."

(Signed) "JOHN SHERMAN."

SENATOR DAVIS

Thinks Mr. Olney's Position Untenable, The President's Duty.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—Senator Davis, of Minnesota, telegraphed the following to-night to the Commercial-Tribune and Secretary Olney's position on recognizing Cuba:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—I think that Mr. Olney's position is untenable. In my opinion Congress has the power by statute or by joint resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba. If the President approves the measure, there can, of course, be no controversy. If he disapproves it and it is passed over his veto it becomes a law of the land as effectually as if he had approved it, and his duty to execute it is equally imperative in either case."

(Signed) "C. K. DAVIS."

London Comments.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Times in an editorial says that it is in fact Mr. Olney's distinct intimation of President Cleveland's intention toward the Cameron resolution the two houses of Congress may hesitate to accept the responsibility of the resolution.

"The question appears more likely to be a conflict of the powers within the American constitution than between Spain and the United States."

A letter from Havana to the Times, dated December 15th, dwells upon the fact that the white element now predominates largely in the rebel ranks, while the rebels possess the sympathy of nearly all educated Cubans. The worst elements of the rebellion have therefore disappeared, and the independent Cuban movement, if weak, would at least be in the hands of educated and responsible men.

The Chronicle also discusses the constitutional question involved in the apparent difference between Mr. Cleveland and Congress on the Cameron resolution. This paper thinks that Mr. Olney cannot put his foot down so absolutely, and that he must have been misunderstood. "The name," it even admits the difficulty of bringing the matter before the supreme court, Congress could apparently impeach the President, or take the quickest method of declaring war against Spain."

Ambassador Bayard's Daughter Engaged.

WASHINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Reinold Abraham Lewenhaupt, widow of Count Lewenhaupt, who was Nellie Bayard, youngest daughter of Ambassador Bayard, to Mauritz Hagren, a young architect of Paris. The ceremony will occur in that city, but no date has been fixed. Mrs. Lewenhaupt's former husband, to whom she was married on April 2nd, 1891, died two weeks after the ceremony.

Canvey the Post in Trouble.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 20.—John P. Kuntz, the suspect in the famous Dr. Cronin murder case, who was known as "Canvey the Post," has been arrested and taken to Leavenworth, Kansas, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Kuntz recently bought the Hotel Imperial in that city for \$25,000, giving a check for \$500 on account, and pending a settlement of the deal, borrowed considerable money and left town without repaying it.

PURE FABRICATION

Was the Story of a Conference Held in Washington

TO PARCEL OUT THE PATRONAGE

To West Virginia—Statement of a Member of the Congressional Delegation—Publications Made by Certain "Newspapers" The Creatures of Imagination—Wheeling Newspapers All Represented on Inaugural Committee—The Intelligence Helps on the Fireworks.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—A member of the West Virginia delegation in Congress said to-night that all published reports to the effect that a conference has been held here to parcel out the federal patronage in the state is distinctly not true. It would be presumptuous, he said, to engage in such work at any time, but particularly so long in advance of the inauguration of the President and at no time has such a conference been held.

No one knows what Major McKinley has in store for the state, the member added, but he hoped it would be something of consequence, and until he has time to develop his intentions there can be no agreement reached, certainly not by the congressmen, as to minor positions.

The inaugural committee, in whose hands will be the arrangements for the exercises on March 4, were all announced to-day. The list embraces a total of nearly 2,000 names. Each of the Wheeling newspapers is represented in a committee, and the Intelligence, the executive committee has finally decided not to hold the ball in the new library building, but to adopt the pension office to that use instead. There was a good deal of opposition to the selection of the library, through fear that the interior decorations of the finest building in the world might be defaced. It is believed that the pension office will not be large enough for the occasion, and that a temporary structure will have to be erected at one side to furnish additional facilities. Ball tickets are rated at \$5 each.

Representative Dwyer introduced a bill in the house yesterday for the relief of Henry Snyder, of Mountsville, who, as a teamster during the war, was captured and sent to Andersonville. He was unable to get the pay due him afterwards, and Captain Dwyer has undertaken to get a bill through to recompense him.

All of the West Virginia members will spend the holidays at their several homes in the state. Mr. Huling having already gone to Charleston. Senator Eikins is absent in New York.

Among recent West Virginia visitors to the capital are James M. Porter, New Cumberland; A. B. McDonald, Charleston; Hon. J. R. Sommersville and W. G. Kohl, Wheeling, and George T. Goern, Grant county.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS.

Very Little will be Done Until After the Holidays in Either House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The senate will be in session only two days this week, and comparatively little will be accomplished in this time. Ordinarily a quorum would not be present with the holidays in mind, but in the case of the house a question will have the effect of attracting a good attendance to-morrow, when the Cuban resolution was agreed to by the committee on foreign relations will be reported to the senate. The report will be written, and is quite voluminous.

Whether its presentation will be used as a pretext for discussing Cuban question at this time is as yet uncertain. It is contrary to the policy of the committee on foreign relations to have the matter discussed previous to the holidays, but it is possible that some senators not members of the committee may want to express their opinions at this time. There is, however, no probability of any effort to secure action on the resolutions now. Senator Pettigrew's free homestead bill is the unfinished business on the senate calendar and the senator will make a strong effort to secure its passage before the adjournment for the holidays on Tuesday.

Mr. Pettigrew feels confident of success by a large majority and says that he will not require more than an hour to get it through when consideration is once begun. Senator Platt, and some other eastern senators are opposed to the bill.

Senator Gear will make an effort to get up his bill authorizing the settlement of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad debt, but his success in this will depend upon the disposition of the free homestead bill.

In the House.

The house will adjourn on Tuesday for the holiday recess and as members are leaving by every train, it is very doubtful whether a quorum will be present again until after the holidays. This being the case whatever is done will have to be done practically by unanimous consent. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is still unfinished. The bill for the maintenance of the military academy, the leaders hope to pass before the recess. The only thing which may stand in the way of carrying out this programme will be the fight which the library committee will wage against the provision relative to the library in the legislative bill. The committee on the library which the appropriation committee rejected. They will seek to have the house adopt this as an amendment to the legislative bill, but as a point of order will be against it, there seems to be no chance of its adoption. They can then, of course, if they so desire, retable in case a quorum is not present and present the passage of the bill. The provision in the bill will retain Mr. Spofford as librarian and increase his salary from \$1,600 to \$6,000. Their provision abolishes the position of librarian and creates a director of the library at \$6,000.

To-morrow, under the rules, is suspension day, but it is probable that the appropriation bills will consume the session.

The President's Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The President and his companions who have been hunting in South Carolina waters for a week, returned to the city on an early train this morning via the Atlantic coast line, having left Georgetown, S. C., yesterday afternoon. The President had a restful time and feels much refreshed and invigorated after the fatigue brought on by his exacting duties preparatory to the meeting of Congress. The President's good luck attended him, for the bill for the distribution of ducks brought home were distributed to friends in the city.

Moonschick Liquor Held Up.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., Dec. 20.—Internal revenue collector E. M. Gilkerson has stopped a great quantity of whisky and other spirituous liquors in transit at the express office here. It was encased in boxes, barrels and crates marked glassware and queensware.

"ESSENCE OF CINNAMON"

Containing Alcohol Caused the Poisoning in the Oil Field—Spray Easy Liquid and Its Awful Work—Three Dead and Others May Die.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 20.—One of the most terrible calamities that has been known in this section of the country occurred at a late hour Saturday evening at Benwood, the new oil field in Monroe county, Ohio, and as a result of drinking a decoction labeled as "essence of cinnamon," three men are dead, several are seriously ill and two or three are crazy. The first news of the affair reached this city late Saturday night, and on account of the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to get full details of what had happened. Later details have since been received.

In the oil fields in this section there have always been a large number of speak-easies, and these institutions have always flourished vigorously and made money. In the Benwood field there have been a number of traveling speak-easies, but none have located there permanently. If the oil men cannot get whisky they will drink whatever they can get hold of, just so it contains alcohol. According to the report telephoned the intelligence representative here this afternoon, it seems that one of the store keepers at Benwood got onto the fact that a wholesale drug firm was putting up a preparation called "essence of cinnamon" which contained a large percentage of alcohol. This particular merchant laid in a large supply of this stuff and then informed the people about that he had a good thing. It seems from what can be learned that the supply of deadly stuff was only received yesterday and that quite a lot of it was disposed of during the day, but up until evening no evil effects were noticed.

Are Taken Ill.

In the evening several of the people who had bought a supply of the "essence" were taken ill very suddenly and after a terrible siege of suffering died. There were three people passed away and in each case the symptoms of poisoning were the same and as all of them had partaken of the stuff, the blame was laid on it, and it seems according to what can be learned that only those who had partaken of it were affected.

The first man to be taken ill was Mr. W. H. Price, the gentleman on whose farm the Fisher Oil Company drilled in the first well of any consequence in that field, and in fact the well which opened up the field. Mr. Price had taken some of the essence about the time for eating the evening meal and while he was at supper he was taken violently ill and had to leave the table. He went out and commenced to purge and then awful pains seized him in the abdomen. It was evident that he was suffering from a poison, but what it was no one knew at the time. Seeing that he was in a very precarious condition a physician was sent for at once, but as the nearest one was at New Castle and it being some time before he could get there, Price had died from the effects of the terrible stuff.

The sufferings of the man were terrible to behold and he writhed and seemed to be in awful agony, before death relieved his sufferings. Mr. Price is one of the best known men in Monroe county, Ohio, and was rapidly becoming one of the wealthiest, as there are now about half a dozen good producers taken up on his farm, he never before being drilled. His family per month was something like two or three thousand dollars. He was a married man and leaves a widow.

Second Victim.

While Price was suffering the torments of the infernal regions, on account of the stuff he had taken, a man named Charles Solbert, a butcher, of Sardis, Ohio, was taken ill and before he could be attended to and a physician summoned, he had died. His sufferings were pretty much the same as those of Price and it was only a short time after he was taken ill until his death occurred. The other man who had died last evening was Thomas Clegg, a worker on the oil wells in that section. The symptoms in all of the cases were the same.

At one time last evening there were fifteen people reported ill and of this number two were reported seriously ill, but up to a late hour this evening no more deaths had been reported and it is now believed that no more will occur, as physicians have arrived at Benwood from Sardis and also from this city, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers. Among those who were suffering the most were Col. Clegg, Henry Roth and a man whose name could not be learned. One of the men taken ill last night was the cook in a boarding house and at the last account received he was still delirious and there were very little hopes of his recovery.

A man who works in the Benwood field came in from there late this afternoon and in conversation with the Intelligencer man stated that he never saw such excitement in his life as there was at Benwood last evening. He stated that a large number of the people had been drinking of the essence and that all of them were wild when they heard of the effect it had had upon the other people and the result of their illness.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

A Large Number of Decisions Handed Down Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 20.—The following orders were made by the supreme court yesterday:

Schwamp vs. Barry, trustee and others, from Wetzel county; appeal allowed; supersedeas allowed; bond \$200.

Tell and others vs. Morris and others, from Monroe county; appeal allowed; supersedeas allowed; bond \$200.

Hayes vs. Freshwater, executor, from Hancock county; appeal allowed, with bond.

Robinson's administrator vs. Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, from Mercer county; writ of error allowed, without bond.

Burley vs. Lanham, from Preston county; appeal allowed; bond \$200.

Long vs. Taylor, from Taylor county; appeal allowed; supersedeas allowed; bond \$200.

Roby and others vs. Shepherd and others, from Marshall county; petition for rehearing refused.

Bank vs. Harvey and others, from Barbour county; writ of prohibition refused.

Matthews and others vs. Conquest and others, from Greenbrier county; motion to dismiss overruled.

Smith vs. Brown, from Harrison county; motion to dismiss overruled.

Browne vs. Patterson, from Pleasants county; dismissed, agreed.

Davis vs. Settle and others, from Fayette county; opinion by Dent. Judgment of circuit court amended and affirmed.

Berkely vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, from Cabell county; opinion by English; judgment of circuit court reversed and judgment rendered for defendant on demurrer to return.

Riley vs. Jarvis, from Taylor county.

ty, opinion by Brannon; judgment of circuit court reversed and new trial awarded.

Arnold vs. Cole, from Lewis county; opinion by Holt; judgment of circuit court reversed and case remanded. The court adjourned till Monday, December 23, when the term will end. The next regular term will begin on Wednesday, January 13, 1897.

DEADLY PLANO LAMP.

An Entire Family Burned to Death in a Fire Caused by a Lamp Upsetting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The explosion of a piano lamp on the second floor of the four story residence, 514 East Fifty-eighth street, resulted in the loss of five lives to-night. The dead are:

Arnold Goldsmith, forty-five years old. Chiodillo Goldsmith, his wife, thirty-three years old.

Bertha Goldsmith, ten years old. Harry Goldsmith, eight years old. Frank Goldsmith, six years old.

The only other person in the house at the time of the fire was Mary Rose, aged twenty, a domestic servant, who saved her life by jumping out of the window.

The family was together during the evening, the only member of the house, held, Mr. Hirsch, brother of Mrs. Goldsmith, having gone out shortly after the evening meal.

According to the story told by the servant who came on the third floor of the building in the act of putting Harry and Frank, the two youngest boys, to bed, when she heard the cry of fire coming from the floor below, with calls to her to come down. She ran out of the bedroom and hurried down the stairs and the little children followed her. As soon as she looked into the front room on the second floor, she saw the whole front end of the room ablaze. Then she became frightened and ran out into a rear room and jumped from an open window to the ground. What more happened, she does not know, but she says that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a large piano lamp.

FATAL WRECK

On the Texas & Pacific—Three Killed and Seven Injured.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 20.—A special to the News from Shreveport, La., says: About five o'clock this morning there was a bad wreck on the Texas & Pacific railroad, near Sodus, La. Although no information is given by railroad officials, yet it is learned from private sources that three men were killed and seven badly injured. It appears as a west-bound freight was going up a steep grade, a collision occurred at the foot of the grade, the crash splintering several cars. None of the trainmen were injured, as they were back in the caboose. The conductor, assisted by his men, rescued the injured and they have arrived here and have been sent to the charity hospital.

Following are the wounded: C. L. Gable, St. Paul; Paul Miller, St. Louis; Frank Terry, Argentine, Col.; Charles Williams, Jerry Henderson and George Brown, residence unknown. The names of the killed are not known.

AT THE AETNA-STANDARD.

A Barge of Manufactured Tin to be Sent South Via the River.

The Aetna-Standard mill is running full time and even at that cannot keep up to the orders which are coming in. Every department has as much as it can do and the men consider themselves lucky in getting even two days off this year at Christmas, a week or so having heretofore been the extent of the holiday lay-off. Owing to the pressure of orders the mill will stop on Thursday and remain the only mill in the city.

The corrugating department has all it can do. There is a well defined rumor that an addition of rather extensive dimensions will be built to this department in the near future. The fact that the company is filling up the ground south of the factory, between the Wheeland & Lake Erie tracks, has renewed the talk that the new steel works is to be erected there.

A large model barge is being loaded with iron and tin plate which will be shipped to a point near New Orleans, Thursday. The order is a large one and amounts to about 200 tons of manufactured iron. The mill force has been working night and day getting the barge loaded.

AN INSULT RESENTED

By the Members of Simpson Church, Standard in a Paper.

Last night at Simpson M. E. church (colored), a successful protracted meeting was concluded. The revival has been a success, and many conversions have been effected. The church is now in a state of great excitement. The members of the church, in their discourse last night, Mr. Watters took occasion to pay his respects to the evening paper which published a base fabrication a few days ago, which the members of the Simpson church say was aimed at them. The reporter, said Mr. Watters, was guilty of being very funny, but only succeeded in being presumptuous and impertinent, and the colored people of Wheeling resent the insinuations contained in his libel on them. The reason they know the article was directed at them, says Mr. Watters, is that the revival meetings being held at Simpson church were the only ones being conducted in this neighborhood. Instead of being anything like what the evening paper claimed, these meetings were very quiet and orderly. There was no "razor slashing" or undue excitement of any kind; in fact, the publication was false from beginning to end and could only have been a fabrication.

McKinley Attacks Chingones.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—President-elect McKinley accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams and their two sons, attended divine services at the Sixth Presbyterian church in Vincennes avenue this morning. Mrs. McKinley was unable to accompany them. Every inch of seating room in the auditorium was filled and many seats in chairs in the aisle and in the foyer to the rear of the pews. After service the major shook hands with a number of the congregation. There were fully 1,000 people outside the church waiting to see the distinguished visitor when he came out. The neighboring windows were turned into grand stands. As soon as Major McKinley appeared outside all made a rush to shake hands with him.

Herrmann's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The body of Alexander Herrmann, the magician, was laid at rest in a vault in Woodlawn cemetery to-day, when the funeral services were held. The family decided upon a permanent burial place. Previous to the interment funeral services were held at the Masonic Temple, which were attended by a large crowd, including many members of the theatrical profession. The Jewish services were conducted by Rabbi Joseph Silvermann, of Temple Emanuel, and followed by the Masonic rites, conducted by Grand Master Charles Heller.

The Reschitz Disaster.

RUDA PEST, Dec. 20.—The colliery disaster at Reschitz resulted from an explosion of fire damp, has proved more serious than at first reported, forty persons having been killed and twenty-seven are still missing. There are two towns in western Russia, one of which is called Reschitz and the other Reschitz.

WEYLER BANQUETS

On the Scene of the Assassination of Gen. Maceo.

A GREAT JOLLIFICATION HELD

Where the Act of Treachery Occurred. While Thousands are Suffering and Dying of Starvation and Wounds the Spanish Commander Holds a Feast for 1,400 of His Officers in Celebration of the Death of the Cuban Leader.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—The correspondent of the Associated Press left Havana at an early hour this morning by rail, for Mariano and thence by coach to attend the grand feast, tendered to Major Cirujeda at Punta Brava, in honor of his part in the killing of Maceo. It was like a summer day and the road was lined with troops, the entire distance, to protect the persons attending the feast from the city.

Before the feast, there was a grand pageant which was witnessed with great enthusiasm. The feast was inaugurated with a military mass. Major Cirujeda's column and the guerrilla forces under Peral, which fought at Punta Brava when Maceo was killed, being the participants and the chaplain of the San Quinten battalion officiating.

After the mass and the feast, the correspondent of the Associated Press visited the spot at Concepcion where the fight with Maceo occurred. He was accompanied by the guide who led the troops on that occasion and was shown the exact spot where the clash between the opposing sides took place.

The conversation of the guide fully confirmed the reports of the occurrence, already cabled to the Associated Press. The feast to Major Cirujeda was given under the auspices of the central Callejo and was a splendid banquet, twelve hundred plates being laid. Major Cirujeda, his officers and the men of the column were the chief guests.

The feast passed over in good order, cheers being given for Spain, the queen regent, the minister of war, Captain General Weyler, the marquis of Alameda, the army and navy, and Major Cirujeda.

It was voted unanimously by the participants to demand that petition to the council to change the name of Punta Brava to San Quintin in honor of Major Cirujeda's battalion. A telegram of felicitation was sent to Major Cirujeda's wife and before the feast broke up a message was received from the queen regent through the Marquis of Alameda, commending the action of the young Alfonso, Marquis de Grijalba, who came voluntarily to serve as a corporal under Major Cirujeda.

It was noticed along the route to Punta Brava that many houses had been destroyed within sight of the road.